THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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[illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH—DATES TO THE FOURTH RECEIVED.

[illegible] Governor Seymour was inaugurated on the 1st. In his inaugural he said he had solemnly sworn to protect the Constitution of the United States with all its [illegible] and will protect it. Have sworn to support the Constitution of New York with all its powers and rights; had sworn to support the duty of the office of Governor of the State and with [illegible] it shall faithfully be performed. These constitutions and laws were meant for the guidance of our official conduct and our protection and welfare, and the first law of record is their observance. It shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State, and the utter infringement of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care the law be faithfully executed, and so help me God it shall be. I would not dwell on the present occasion on National affairs. Our position as a State has been happily attended to by my predecessor, and my views on this subject were laid before the Legislature. While knowing his position gave him little control over National affairs he ventured to trust that before the end of his service the country would be again great, glorious and united, as it once was. Seymour had ordered the police commissioners to appear before him to answer complaints for arbitrary arrests and imprisonments in violation of the Constitution.

The Chicago *Times* justifies President Davis' retaliatory proclamation.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* dispatches say telegraph communication with Nashville has been destroyed. Advices from Murfreesboro state the Federals advancing and Rebels falling back across the river.

Gen. Rosecrans dispatches that the rebels are whipped terribly, and that the Federals are at Chevrage, 9 miles from Murfreesboro. The dispatch says the loss of Federal officers is heart-rending. Rosecrans with 4th U. S. cavalry attacked Wheeler's cavalry, cut them to pieces and routed them.

A dispatch from Cairo says that but one gunboat at Vicksburg, the Benton, was engaged, and lost commander and several of the crew. Banks' force and Farragut and fleet were expected but did not arrive. Grant claims that Forrest and Van Dorn were badly whipped, with loss of several pieces of artillery.

Loss at Prairie Grove 4000. Rebels concentrating at Arkadelphia.

A Yankee correspondent with army of the Potomac says that on the night of the 2nd two brigades recrossed the Rappahannock six miles above Fredericksburg.

At Washington and other points Lincoln's proclamation was honored with a salute and other demonstrations.

[When the office closed at 10½ last night some four hundred words more of press dispatches was due but the wires were working so badly that it could not be received.—Ed.]

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.

The Arkansas Legislature has imposed a fine of not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars and imprisonment in the Penitentiary from five to ten years upon parties caught trading with Yankees.

Hindman's scouts bring information of Grant having sent six thousand troops from Holly Springs to Memphis, and it was believed a large portion of his force would join McClernand's expedition.

[illegible] cavalry drove the Yankees into their trenches at Memphis, and brought off two hundred head of cattle.

Rosecrans wrote North that he was about giving Bragg a terrible thrashing.

Our troops are elated at Bragg's success.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

MORE OF FRENCH MEDIATION.

We get the latest Northern summary from the *Enquirer*.

We received last night from our special reporter, a copy of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Friday last, the second instant, being one day later advices from the United States.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The paper before us contains the first of January emancipation proclamation of Abraham the 1st, which we annex as part of the history of the times:

WASHINGTON, Jan 1st, 1863—By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit:—

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever, free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NAPOLEON TO INTERVENE ALONE.

The intervention question again occupies much of the space of the Yankee press as well as of the foreign journals. The centres from which the new rumors radiate are Paris and Washington. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the rumors from Washington are of the most conflicting character. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* quotes Seward as authority for the statement that the Yankee "Government has never, since the war began, stood so well with foreign powers, and that intervention at present is not among the possibilities."

Per contra, a letter to the *Tribune*, written from Washington upon the same day as the above, declares "that the late foreign news confirms the belief *that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone.*" So well informed does this latter correspondent profess to be, that he gives the propositions to be presented in the letter of the French Minister with considerable particularity. The proffer of mediation by Napoleon, he says, "will be accompanied by a letter from Drouyn de L'Huys, stating in substance that the Emperor believes the proposition of an armistice an act in no way injurious to the interest and honor of the United States, but, on the contrary, eminently useful; that it is not his intention to press it upon the Federal Government, which alone can determine the time when the friendly office of France may be accepted; but that the President must be aware that any protracted refusal of her offers would necessitate the Emperor to listen to the Southern representatives, whose propositions for recognition have hitherto been rejected, because he has always entertained the hope of seeing our difficulties amicably settled and the Union restored. The official communication will conclude by stating that the French Government expects that Mr. Lincoln will maturely consider the peculiar situation in which it is placed, and also take into consideration the uses and customs established in the cases referred to in his proposition by writers on international law."

The *Inquirer* says that the "concluding sentence of the foregoing paragraph has quite a diplomatic twang. It is very courteous yet very significant. Mr. Lincoln is expected to take into consideration 'the uses and customs established in the cases referred to by writers on international law.' That is a conclusion very like the termination of a hostile note according to the code of honor, where a polite request for explanation winds up with a reference to the 'usages and customs recognized among gentlemen!' It is as much as to say if Mr. Lincoln does not accept Napoleon's mediation he must look out for consequences."

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

We publish this morning the beautiful address of Gen. Lee to the army after the battle of Fredericksburg. The Commanding General expresses the sentiments of the whole country.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., }
Dec. 31, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 138. }

I. The General Commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army, his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops, and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time and on the ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the Commanding General regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will ensure the safety, peace, and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE, General.

CAPTURE OF THE "ARIEL" BY THE "ALABAMA."

The Yankees fume and rant over the operations of the Alabama. The N. Y. *Herald* of the 28th ult. has the following on the capture of the California steamer Ariel by the Alabama:

By the arrival of the steamship Ariel at this port we have particulars of further operations of the rebel privateer Alabama. It appears that after she was supplied with coal and provisions at Martinique she started on a cruise in the Gulf. Among the vessels she fell in with was the California steamship Ariel. This was on the 7th instant. The pirate not only overtook the Ariel, but did it without any apparent effort. Captain Semmes, after detaining her for three days, treating the passengers with courtesy, paroling the marines, &c., ransomed her for two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

The Ariel left this port for Aspinwall on the 1st instant, with the usual complement of passengers and one hundred and twenty marines for the Pacific squadron. She is a steamer of twelve hundred and ninety tons burthen, was built by Jeremiah Simonson of this city for Commodore Vanderbilt, and cost three hundred thousand dollars.—She made her first trip from this port for Havre in March, 1855, and subsequently ran in the California line, afterwards as a government transport in the Port Royal expedition, and again in the California trade.

The owners of the gold that has been expected on the return trip of the Ariel have been looking for her for the past three days. Their apprehensions for the safety of the steamer and their treasure have been growing more intense, and among the speculations afloat yesterday was one that the Ariel had been captured by the rebel Semmes, and their gold dust seized and appropriated. These speculations were in part correct; but the news we publish to-day, thanks to the Pacific telegraph line, solves the problem. It was fortunate, indeed, that the Ariel was not captured on her return trip, as she would, in all probability, have had a million dollars in gold on board, which would have been a nice little sum for the exchequer of the pirate chief. Her detention by the Alabama going out explains the reason of her non-arrival. The opinion in San Francisco is, that if the Ariel returns to this port without a proper convoy she will certainly be recaptured. If the Captain of the Ariel is a cautious man, he will not return until our navy furnishes him with a suitable convoy.

The capture of this vessel proves three things: First, that the speed of the Alabama is sufficient, with a small pressure of steam, to overtake our moderately fast steamships; secondly, that in sending the fast sailing steamship Vanderbilt to Europe in search of the Alabama she went in the wrong direction to effect her capture; thirdly, that Admiral Wilkes and his flying squadron were not yet on this last incursion of the pirate craft. The last we heard of the Admiral and his squadron was through the English colonial papers, when he was hanging around Bermuda, increasing the indignation of British subjects at what they consider his outrages in British waters, which have attracted the attention of the home government sufficiently to cause an increase in the vessels of the British West India squadron. We have not heard, however, that Admiral Wilkes or his squadron has effected the capture of a single vessel or prevented one from running the Southern blockade.

Is there no enterprising steamship owner ready to capture this privateer by contract? Is Semmes to have the freedom of the Atlantic and the Gulf? Are all our merchant vessels to be ransomed by a single craft flying the rebel flag, when we have a navy of three hundred vessels in commission?

Executive Department North Carolina, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, Nov. 27, 1862. }

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having deemed it necessary to call into service, under the provisions of the recent act of Congress, all persons liable to military duty between the ages of 18 and 40 years, the Commanding Officers of the Militia will call out their respective Regiments and enroll and conduct to the Camp of Instruction all persons liable to military duty under this law, at such times as Colonel Peter Mallett, Chief Enrolling Officer for the State, may direct.

II. The enemy are pressing upon us in great numbers, with the intention to overwhelm us by a winter campaign. Our danger now comes from the South side of James river, and as the scene of war approaches nearer to our borders, it becomes North Carolinians to rush even more promptly than before to the defence of our own territory. If we can drive him back once more, as we have so often done, there is every reason to hope that his strength will be effectually broken. The various officers entrusted with the execution of this order are again commanded to use all diligence in arresting deserters and absentees without leave from the army, and all good citizens who prize liberty and independence, are earnestly invoked to assist in hurrying off all such to their regiments. The brave and patriotic soldier will not over-stay his furlough unless providentially hindered. The coward alone will shirk (at home) whilst his braver comrades endure the heat and [illegible].

By order of Governor VANCE:

Dec 13 J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen.

HOUSE WANTED.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE IS WANTED FOR the ensuing year, convenient to the Confederate Locomotive Works. A liberal rent will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 30–1w

HOME FOR A REFUGEE.

I HAVE FOR RENT THE PRESENT YEAR A SMALL plantation, with about 150 acres of open land. It has on it a good Dwelling House, with five rooms and all necessary out-houses; situated about one-fourth of a mile from Graham, stationed on the N. C. Railroad, and one mile from the town of Graham. An excellent home for a refugee. Terms accommodating.

W. H. MOORE,
Graham, N. C.

Jan 5-5t*

Office Chatham Railroad Company, }
RALEIGH, Dec. 27, 1862. }

I WISH TO HIRE TWO INTELLIGENT NEGRO MEN for the year 1863. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

Dec 29-2w

BOARD WANTED, FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in some private family, during the remainder of the Session. A pleasant, well furnished room desired. Address, through Post Office, Box 218, stating terms, &c.

Jan 5-3t

L. J. GUILMARTIN,
DEALER IN
WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW AND WAX,
192 Congress street, second door from Jefferson,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES CONstantly on hand. All kinds of SKINS bought and sold.

Dec 29-2m

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

2,000 POUNDS EXTRACT LOGWOOD, JUST received, for sale by

PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
Charleston, S. C.

Dec 27-1m

CARD.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the North Carolina Christian Advocate on [illegible]

It will be at the same time a Christian Advocate; it will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to spread Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its strictly religious character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina, a welcome visitor to every family and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

[illegible]

The Advocate will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the Cash, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address, WM. E. PELL, Editor.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Dec 23, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 26th day of January next, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OF BONDS, issued by the State of North Carolina, dated January 1st, 1863, running thirty years, and payable at this Department.

The above Bonds will have Coupons attached, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable 1st of July and 1st of January in each year.

Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the interest accrued thereon, to the credit of the Public Treasurer, in the Bank of North Carolina or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the Public Treasurer, at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of North Carolina.

Dec 31-td D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

NEGROES WANTED.

500 NEGRO MEN WANTED TO WORK ON THE Piedmont Railroad, now being built between this place and Danville, Va. We are paying liberal wages, and the negroes are well cared for.

We also want 100 CARPENTERS. Apply to

J. WILKES & CO.,
Contractors Piedmont Railroad, Greensboro, N. C.

Dec 3-1m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO SELL HIS track of Land, situated 6 miles from Raleigh, in a healthy part of the country, well watered, well timbered, a good dwelling, and everything desirable to make it a good home. The track contains THREE HUNDRED ACRES or more. Immediate possession can be given, if applied for soon.

G. A. LACK.

Nov. 28-1m*

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, I SHALL sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, in the town of Henderson, 9 shares of stock in the R. & G. Railroad; bond and approved security required.

G. B. HARRIS,
Administrator of A. Alley, dec'd.

State *Journal* copy two weeks daily, and forward bill to G. B. H.

Jan 3-2w

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the first Monday in February, 1863, and continue five months. For terms, &c., apply to

J. H. MILLS,
Oxford. North Carolina.

Jan 2-1m*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. }

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THOS. D. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.

Dec. 5-tf

SOAP GREASE.

PERSONS WISHING TO MANUFACTURE SOAP can obtain the necessary material from C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., by applying at the N. C. Depot. One half the amount given will be charged in exchange for the Soap received.

T. D. HOGG,
Captain and C. S.

Dec 26-tf

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD is wanted in a convenient part of the city for a gentleman and his wife. A room with a family that has no other boarders will be preferred. Willing to pay a good price for comfortable accommodations. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

nov 22-tf

PIANO FORTES.

TWO OR THREE EXCELLENT PIANO FORTES and a very fine TWO-STOP MELODEON for sale by JAMES PIRSSON, Piano Forte maker, Tuner, &c., &c., Hargett street, next to Jordan Womble's.

Dec 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.

Dec 19-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

Dec 20-tf

CITY ELECTION.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON THE THIRD MONDAY in January, the 19th day of the month, for a Mayor and nine Commoners.

M. H. ROYSTER, }
W. F. ASKEW, } Inspectors.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, }
MILLS H. BROWN, }

Dec 23-td

MONEY LOST.

A MONEY PURSE WITH SILVER SLIDERS WAS lost on the streets of Raleigh yesterday. It contained between $25 and $35. Any one finding and leaving the same at the PROGRESS OFFICE will be liberally rewarded.

Nov. 28-tf

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE OR TWO CITY LOTS, with good improvements. Would prefer them near the Central Depot. Apply to

Dec 19-tf J. H. KIRKHAM.

WE ARE REQUESTED BY THE FRIENDS OF W. R. RICHARDSON, Esq., to announce his name for COMMISSIONER from Middle Ward, at the ensuing municipal election.

Dec 17-td

OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY.

15 OR 20 BARRELLS OF OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY for sale, delivered at Raleigh, N. C., at $14 00 per gallon, if called for soon. Those wishing to purchase will please call on A. SORRELL, at Raleigh, and see a sample of said Whisky.

Dec 31-tf

[illegible]

OAK CITY HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

[illegible] well stocked with superior liquors. LARDER supplied with the best the market affords.

Dec. 1-tf

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,

One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every [illegible]

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Proprietor.

Jan. 16

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper [illegible]
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2¾, P. M.
GOING NORTH SUPPER 8.15, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

HEADQUARTERS, }
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, CAMP HOLMES, }
December 1, 1862. }

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War the following General Order, No. 96, is published:

The Enrolling Officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Camp of Instruction.

R. N. MANN, Adjutant.

ADG'T & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 96. }

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Sec'y of War, or from their department commanders will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enlistment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I., of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I. of General Orders No. 82 commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order;
(Signed) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Inspector General.

Dec 2-7t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ON THE 25th December, a negro boy named ANDERSON, about twenty-five years old, perfectly black—heavy set, and weight from 175 to 190 pounds when he left.—He has been hand-cuffed. Said by is supposed to have been raised by Mr. Lewis, of Sampson county, N. C.—When he left he had on a blue jacket and white pants, very ragged; has good teeth and speaks freely. I bought him of Mr. L. P. Robinson, of Augusta, Ga., on the 15th instant, and was on my way to Richmond, Va., and had to lay over in Raleigh on account of not being able to get passage. I was camped by the side of the Railroad track. He left about dark.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to any jail for safe-keeping so that I can get him. Any information will be thankfully received.

SOLOMON COHEN,
Care John B. Davis, Richmond, Va.

Dec 26-1m*

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage.

G. A. LACK.

Dec 5-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT, A FEW PAIR OF HEAVY BOOTS and SHOES, at HARDING'S.

Dec 17-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 25 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.

Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL be paid per pound for BRISTLES, a[illegible]

P. THI[illegible]

Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notice to Subscribers.—[illegible] subscribers to the *Progress* out of the city are [illegible] the paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who wish the paper continued should be careful to remit money by the mail before the time is out. The only notice that will be given will be the [illegible] page of the paper. Subscribers will keep this in mind.

Single Copies of the Progress may be had at the desk at all hours from 6 in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. Price FIVE CENTS.

To News Dealers.—The *Progress* will be furnished to dealers, in any quantities, at FOUR DOLLARS a hundred.

Stamps.—Postage Stamps in any quantities [illegible] Progress Office.

Tennessee and [illegible].

[illegible] is acknowledged to be heavy [illegible]. Our information [illegible]

When Gen. Bragg fell back we shall not undertake [illegible], but leave to him, at the proper time, such explanation as is necessary. Wheeler and Wharton [illegible] were in the enemy's rear, and the evacuation of Murfreesboro may have been agreed on for the purpose of drawing the enemy further away from Nashville so that his supplies might be the more [illegible] cut off, and their position thereby made the more hazardous. [illegible]

[illegible] intelligence from Vicksburg is encouraging, the enemy having been repulsed in every attempt to reach the place, and the great strength of the works and the determination of the troops [illegible] not to surrender or leave the place save [illegible] a heap of ruins, inspires us with confidence and hope.—God grant that gallant little Vicksburg may be able to hold out and repel the insolent invader to the last of the mighty struggle that is now going on.

The enemy have immense armies which we suppose are constantly being reinforced in Tennessee and Mississippi, and though we are inferior to them in numbers the [illegible] of our troops has been such as to prevent the invader from securing [illegible] advantage. We await with intense interest further news from the Southwest.

A Ray of Light from Tennessee.

The dispatches from Tennessee last night are more encouraging than the news that preceded them. Gen. Bragg has not been driven back by Rosecrans as some feared, but has only retired from his immediate front. [illegible] Gen. Bragg says his cavalry [illegible] and the enemy had not occupied [illegible] up to Monday morning. Added to this [illegible] at Chattanooga that the enemy were [illegible] Nashville. [illegible] the enemy will follow Gen. Bragg's [illegible] the immense slaughter sustained by them [illegible]—certain it is they will not press forward unless heavily reinforced. We have great confidence in Gen. Bragg and the heroic army he commands, and we look for [illegible] to our arms in Tennessee.

Yankee Tyranny in Norfolk.

[illegible] permits us to make the following extract from a letter received from a lady in Portsmouth:

[illegible] Viele's lady is going to govern as well as her husband. She was coming over on the boat from Norfolk [illegible] on the 27th inst., and Mrs. Mercer and [illegible] ladies were in the cabin and Mrs. Gen. Viele thought that Mrs. Mercer was laughing at her, and so she ordered the guards to arrest her.

We are informed by the gentleman who received the letter that Mrs. Mercer is an excellent lady of refinement and rare accomplishments. Thus it is that our women are tyrannized over by even the wives—mistresses for all we know—of Yankee Generals.

From Below.

[illegible] a rumor was heard from below last night and we suppose no movement has commenced as yet from [illegible]. We hope our friends at Goldsboro and Kinston will keep the *Progress* posted.

Inquest.—A Coroners inquest was held over the body of Daniel Walker, co A, 32d N. C. Regt., whose death in the Petersburg jail was noticed yesterday, and after a thorough examination of all who knew anything of the circumstances connected with his death, the jury felt it incumbent upon them to render a verdict that he came to his death in consequence of the lack of proper attention.

The *Express*, from which we glean the above, says it is impossible to keep good bed clothing in a jail where so many are confined.

[illegible] received and any information they seek cheerfully given if in his power to impart it. The State has no more faithful officer and the soldier no more [illegible] friend than Surgeon General Warren. His office is on Fayetteville Street, [illegible] Virginia, or who have lost friends or relatives by disease or battle, and want information to apply to him.

Yankee Papers.—By the politeness of Capt. [illegible], who recently came out of the enemy's lines, we have been placed in possession of the N. Y. *Herald* of Dec. 30th, and the Newbern *Progress* of Dec. [illegible] and Dec. 30th.

The Yankee *Progress* of the 30th contains a long and lying account of Foster's raid up the Neuse. We shall copy from those papers as soon as we have room.

[illegible] and Stephen F. Willis announce themselves as candidates for the Yankee Congress in the [illegible] Newbern District. The election was to come off on the 1st of January.

Musical.—Yesterday afternoon between five and six o'clock the band attached to the 26th North Carolina Regiment (late under the command of Col. Z. B. Vance) gave the Citizens of Raleigh, quite a treat in the way of playing several fine airs in front the Yarborough House. [illegible] highly gratified with their performance.

This band at the battle of [illegible] most bravely.

Lieut. Richard A. [illegible] A, [illegible] N. C. Regt. [illegible] of pneumonia.

Lieut. [illegible], of Mecklenburg county, also an officer of the [illegible] N C Regt., died in Virginia from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg.

The University.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the exercises of this Institution will begin on Saturday, 17th inst.

Advertisements.—We call attention to the advertisements of W H Moore, Graham, N. C., and C. G. Yates, Greensboro, N. C.

For the Daily Progress.

MR. EDITOR:—Laws designed to be enforced and respected must be founded on [illegible] common sense, and laws founded on any other basis than these are positively mischievous and injurious. A striking characteristic of a well framed law is that it bears the unmistakable impress upon its face, that any infringement will subject the offender to certain punishment, and thus show to evil disposed persons that the solemn acts of the representatives of the people—the law makers, must be considered other than mere "brutum fulmen." It would be well for our Legislature when they contemplate the making of a law to correct what they deem an evil, first to consider whether that evil is the subject of Legislative correction, and secondly whether their contemplated action will prove effectual in remedying that evil. Take for an example the subject of speculation and extortion. In ordinary times the fact is well known that the laws of trade are regulated by supply and demand. Thus, if the county of Wake has a supply of flour on hand inadequate to the demand, by the laws of trade the price of flour in Wake will be enhanced. This is reasonable and proper, for A, an enterprising citizen desiring to invest his capital in something by which he will be benefited, knowing that there is a surplus of flour some where else [illegible] to supply the demand in Wake at a reasonable compensation for his services; and thus benefit all the citizens. But suppose the Legislature of North Carolina in its wisdom thought proper to say that A shall not thus speculate in the necessaries of life, the consequence is this; C, a poor man in Wake, applies to D, his neighbor, the miller, for a barrel of flour the demand [illegible] supplied by A brought in from other places, the surplus produce being now cut off, D demands of course an extortionate price, and C, for whose interest the law against speculation was made, is thereby actually damaged; thus we may fairly deduce from the premises that an act against speculation in ordinary times would be exceedingly injudicious.

But these are extraordinary times—would an act against speculation be advantageous to the people now? We are of the opinion that a law with such provisions as that each and every delinquent may be made to feel what it is to insult and set at naught its provisions would be exceedingly just and equitable; but partial Legislation such as we have had both by the State and Confederate States, so far from removing the evil has in fact made it ten fold worse. [illegible] one man in five thousand ever heard of the ordinance of our last Convention against extortion and speculation, and not one in fifty thousand regards it. The same is true of the act of Congress on the same subject. These acts [illegible] still born from the hands of the draftsman. We desire to have a law that can be enforced as well against the large operator who flouts his wares defiantly in the face of the government and demands and receives exhorbitant prices, as against the small operator who takes advantage of his immediate neighbors. Unless we can get this the whole matter had better be let alone to be regulated by the old laws of trade, supply and demand.

[illegible]

Henderson, N. C.

FROM BLACKWATER.

A gentleman from the vicinity of the Blackwater river, informs us that all is quiet in that direction. Gen. Pryor has been working with untiring zeal on the defences of the line, and now has everything in readiness to give the enemy a severe check should he attempt an advance.

Gen. Pryor's recent march to the neighborhood of Suffolk was attended with many happy results. It gave him a thorough knowledge of the topography of the country, curbed the insolence of the foe, and supplied his quartermaster with more stores than they needed. He repeatedly drove in the enemy's pickets and several times offered him for a fight, but could not get him out of his fortifications, save in a single instance, and then by an adroit movement of our troops, the enemy suspected a flank movement and double-quicked back to Suffolk, a distance of five or six miles. The Yankee force is known to have consisted of fifteen thousand men, while Pryor's is known to have been not quite so many. The cowardly foe still skulks behind his earth-works at Suffolk—and the people of Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Southampton are enjoying an immunity from depredation, such as has not been known before for many months.—*Petersburg Express.*

A Long Face.—Vanity Fair says that Wadsworth's face was so long and solemn after it was decided that Seymour was elected Governor of New York, he was offered a thousand dollars for his likeness to put on andirons to keep children away from the fire.

[illegible]

—Co A, [illegible], J R Kay, F H Roberts. [illegible]

Wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27—Co A, [illegible], Jas L Lilly.

Killed at Frazier's Farm, June 30—Co A, [illegible] Cain, Jno H Plunkey, Wm H [illegible], Sherrill, Wm A M [illegible]. Wounded—R S Nancer.

[illegible] Cedar Run, Aug 9—Co A, J [illegible]

Wounded at Rappahannock, Aug 2[illegible]—Co A, Jas [illegible].

Killed at Manassas, Aug 29—Co B, Geo W [illegible]. Wounded—W S Blackwood, W R [illegible], [illegible] T Blackwood, Thos Fud, Jas Brown, W C [illegible], D F [illegible], Robt [illegible].

Wounded at Ox Hill, Sept 1—Co A, C Holyfield, A J Whitaker, L B Alberty.

Wounded at Shepherdstown, Sept 19—Co A, C G Riggs, H L White, Thos Moore, Geo W Hiatt.

Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec 13—Co A, Lt E T Thompson, W F Nixon.

Killed at Hanover Court-House, May 27—Co B, W A Gambler.

Wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 27—Co B, S W Love, Jas E White, Andrew Beatty, J H Ratchford, W A Miller, F W Lewis.

Wounded at Frazier's Farm, June 30—Co B, H A Torrence, L H [illegible], D C Gonlager, [illegible], Jas Murphy.

Wounded at Cedar Run, Aug 9—Co B, T M [illegible], D R Pasour, J F Warren, F E Carpenter, J B [illegible].

Wounded at [illegible], Aug 2[illegible]—Co B, [illegible]

Killed at Manassas, Aug 29—Co B, [illegible]. Wounded—R [illegible], J H [illegible]

Wounded at Shepherdstown, Sept 20—Co B, [illegible]

Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec 13—Co B, [illegible]

Wounded at Hanover Court-House, May 27—Co [illegible]

Killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27—Co [illegible] J L Sawyer.

Wounded at Frazier's Farm, June 30—Co C, [illegible] J Killian, Jas Goodson, J P Little, [illegible] A [illegible], Hiram Miller.

Wounded at Cedar Run, Aug 9—Co C, [illegible] Spencer, Martin Sigman.

Killed at Manassas, June 29—Co C, [illegible]. Wounded—Julius Deal, Jas W Martin, [illegible], Geo D Hernan, D W Huffman, Maram Dulch, Hiram Pollard, Sidney Connet, David I Drum.

Wounded at Ox Hill, Sept 1—Co C, David Kincaid, J A Little, Cicero Lael, Levi Hefner.

Wounded at Sharpsburg, Sept 17—Co C, [illegible]

Wounded at Shepherdstown, Sept 20—A [illegible], H H Poorey, Jacob F Houston.

Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec 13—Rufus Eckhard. Wounded—Capt T J Linebarger, G A Abernethy, Robt Punch, David Price, Levi Hefner, J M Grier, Rufus Herman.

Killed in Battle Gaines' Mills June 27—Co D, D D Crowell.

Killed at Frazier's Farm, June 30—George Wallace.

Killed at Gains' Mills, June 27—Jno Wallace.

Killed at Frazier's Farm, June 30—C J Frick, Alex Blackwelder, J F Clayton.

Killed at Gains' Mills, June 27—Jacob Sides.

Killed at Cedar Run, Aug 9—J M Fowler.

Killed at Hanover C H, May 27—J A Bulling, mortal.

Wounded at Gains' Mills, June 27—J A Barker, mortal.

Wounded at Manassas, Aug 29—Geo [illegible], H C Elder.

Wounded at Gains' Mills, June 27—Capt D A Parker.

Wounded at Fr's Farm, June 30—J [illegible].

Wounded at Gains' Mills, June 30—M J Eudy, W W [illegible], Levi Coley, Chas [illegible], Caswell Eppes, G A Parker, Jas Sides, G W Ary, Aaron Barber.

Wounded at Bull Run, Aug 2[illegible]—J A [illegible].

Wounded at Frazier's Farm, June 30—[illegible] Fink, mortal.

Wounded at Shepherdstown, Sept 20—Wilson Furr.

Wounded at Bull Run, Aug 27—Hiram Darling.

Wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26—J M Howell.

Wounded at Cedar Run, Aug 9—A G McLean.

Wounded at Gains' Mills, June 27—D A Morris, Thos Noble.

Wounded at Manassas, Aug 29—D W Pike.

Wounded at Fr's Farm, June 30—Marcel Richie.

Wounded at Gains' Mills, June 27—C W Roland.

Wounded at Bull Run, Aug 27—F W Tally, Peter Frooce.

Wounded at Cedar Run, Aug 9—Jas A Whitaker.

Wounded at Bull Run, Aug 27—Timothy Yow.

Wounded at Fr's Farm, June 30—Henry Ary, Richmond Sell.

Wounded at Bull Run, Aug 27—Jas F Hopkins.

Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec 13—A [illegible], W D Wagoner. Wounded—Capt D A Parker, Lt Jno W Randle, T B Hewlin, Robert [illegible], J E Sales, H T Talbert, G W Avery, R H Hutchins.

Killed at Cedar Run, Aug 9—Co E, B J Townsend, J P Mason, (supposed to have been killed.)

Killed at Gains' Mills, June 27—G F Andrews, L H Chauncey.

Killed at Fr's Farm, June 30—T F Teal.

Killed at Cedar Run, Aug 9—E P Wade.

Wounded at Gains' Mills, June 27—Lieut N Clark.

Wounded at Ox Hill, Sept 1—Lieut J W Ewing.

Wounded at Fr's Farm, June 30—Jno M Smith.

Wounded at Shepherdstown, Sep 20—M A Mann.

Wounded at Gains' Mills, June 27—Robt Bird, N L Cook, Wm Callais, Eli Harris, J L Mathieson, J A McKenzie, G H Stuart, H M Stubbs, Jas Ussery.

Wounded at Fr's Farm, June 30—M A Chauncey, B R Webb, Saml Hight.

Wounded at Cedar Run, Aug 9—T S Andrews.

Wounded at Sharpsburg, Sept 17—H H Hudson.

Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec 13—L Robinson. Wounded—Lt J W Ewing, J L Hill, G W Luther, J W Raper, Green Smith.

Killed at Hanover C H, May 27—Co F, Daniel Davis. Wounded—Capt Thos V Apperson, Lieut J H Cornelius, Benjamin Colrard.

Killed at Gains' Mills, June 27—T R Hicks, G M Danner. Wounded—Lt Jno D Conrad, Lt J G Truelove, L M Cornelius, J C Brown, H C Baker, R Chaplin, L H Hutcher, J T Sprinkle, Jno W Tucket, A M Warmack.

Wounded at Fr's Farm, June 30—J H Poindexter, Coston Kittle.

Wounded at Cedar Run, Aug 9—A E Cornelius, Louis Donathan.

Wounded at Bull Run, Aug 27—Wm Spillman, W Kelly.

Killed at Ox Hill, Sep 1—Wm Pettitt. Wounded—J G Truelove, P A Apperson, J H Poindexter, Wesley Choplin, Wm Donathan, Alex Fortner, A E Head, G D Myres.

[illegible]

Wounded at Fr's Farm, June 30—Henry Edwards, [illegible] Haley.

Wounded at Cedar Run, Aug 9—Co [illegible]

[illegible]

Killed at [illegible], May 27—Co [illegible], Julius [illegible]. Wounded—Britton Parks, H C Pegg.

Wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 27—Daniel Almond, F Pegg, C Farm, A C Bettis, Orren Almond.

Killed at Fr's Farm, June 30—J A Morton, K R Hearin, Jno D Smith.

Killed at Cedar Run, Aug 9—N B Parks. Wounded—Britton Parks, Ferguson Pegg, W F Hathcock.

Wounded at Bull Run, Aug 27—Lt Jas M Crowell.

Wounded at Ox Hill, Sep 1—Jas M Loftin, [illegible] J Bost.

Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec 13—J A Farmer, E R Thompson. Wounded—J F [illegible], W C Biles, Geo Milton, L N Nash, Aaron Rogers.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS AT MOBILE.

The following is from the Mobile *Register* of the 1st inst.:

The notes of the serenade last night were the signal for the assemblage of the citizens, who gathered in a dense crowd before the Battle House, and after the band had played a few spirited airs, called loudly for President Davis, who soon made his appearance upon the balcony and was introduced to his fellow-citizens by His Honor the Mayor, the clear moonlight affording a distinct view of his well known features.

Addressing his fellow-citizens—fellow soldiers, as he might rather call them, since nearly every man in the Confederacy is now a soldier—he alluded to the ties which bound him almost equally to Alabama and Mississippi, for they together formed the Territory in which his early years were passed, so together they have confronted the foe and emulated each other's deeds on many a recent battle field. Together, too, they had espoused those doctrines which, if they had been sooner adopted by the entire country, would have averted this horrid war.

He then adverted to the progress of events from the time when argument was used with the people of the North to induce them to respect the Constitutional compact of our fathers, but they would not; to our proposal that like Abraham and Lot of old, since we could not agree together, we should peacefully depart to the right and to the left. But even this proposition, in the immemorial spirit of Yankee propagandism was rejected, and they arrogantly assumed the authority to exercise dominion over men who were born to be *their* masters.

Relying upon their numbers, upon their seventy years of preparation, upon their possession of arms, and ships, and factories, and manufactories provided by the taxes they had imposed upon us, they confidently expected to put down the "rebellion," as they termed it, in sixty days. We accepted the pledge of battle, and without arms, with no organized navy, entered upon the contest, trusting in the protection of a just God; and by His favor we had won battles when by all calculations we had been bound to suffer defeat. We are now stronger than we were a year ago, and we are destined to achieve our independence as sure as the sun rises and sets.

The President spoke of an army, which he styled an army of heroes. [illegible] boys with the down still upon their cheeks, who were toiling like veterans on the weary march, and in the deadly strife were putting forth energies unsurpassed by men of any age, and even when bleeding and dying were seeking only to kill another Yankee ere the last vital drop forsook their heart. Could such a people be conquered?

He knew there were occasional feelings of despondency when clouds overspread our sky, but he cited us to the long struggle of our forefathers against more causes of discouragement than assail us. There was also despondency at the thought that there are those among us unfaithful to our cause, and at the spectacle of hordes of extortioners who are preying upon our necessities. But the tories of the Revolution were immensely more numerous than the disaffected among us. There was much division of sentiment among the people of the colonies, while we are a united people. As for the extortioners they are the dregs and refuse of the land. They appear more numerous because the *people* are absent in the field; it is only an insignificant few who linger at home engrossed in their vile schemes of trade. Let them be left to the contempt and execration which awaits them hereafter in the presence of those who are now toiling and struggling in this bloody contest.

Of his visit to this point, the purpose was to observe our defences, to see what had been done and what remained to be done for our protection, so that hereafter when he should hear from us, he might know exactly what we needed. The Mississippi and the Alabama rivers are the two great arteries of the Southwest; they must be defended, and he felt, as he looked upon the masses before him, he could confidently say they *shall* be defended.

He exhorted the people to second with all their power the efforts of the brave soldiers and able commander to whom their defence has been confided, and to encourage them by their approval, without cavilling at the errors which must almost necessarily be

[illegible]

A portion of the family of Gen. Beauregard arrived at Mobile on Friday, [illegible] by Gen. Banks, [illegible]. The Mobile *Tribune* learns that the wife of Gen. Beauregard was too ill to be moved, and still remains in New Orleans.

The Mobile *Register* [illegible] two steamers came safely into that port last week with very valuable cargoes.

Pardon Wit.—The Yankee *Progress*, at Newbern, has the following:

At the battle of Kinston, when the shells were exploding around a battery of artillery, a Chaplain asked one of the soldiers sitting on his horse whether he was supported by Divine Providence. The soldier replied, "No, he was supported by the 9th New Jersey."

Military Courts.—Under an act, providing for Military Courts to attend the Army a Court has been organized by the President for each Corps. In Gen. Johnston's corps, D. M. Carter, Lieut. Col. of the 4th N. C. Reg't., and a member of the House of Commons from Beaufort, is Judge Advocate; In Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Lieut. Col. Thomas Ruffin 13th N. C. Reg't., is Presiding Judge; and in Gen. G. W. Smith's corps W. B. Rodman, of Beaufort is Presiding Judge.—These are excellent appointments.

The Confederate Congress meets in Richmond on Monday next, 12th inst.

The Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

Obituary.

Died, on Friday, 2d instant, about 2 o'clock P. M., Mrs. PATSY FRANKLIN, the consort of Willis Franklin and mother of [illegible] Franklin, [illegible] at the advanced age of [illegible], in February last. She was known by everybody as Aunt Pattie. She has been married for sixty odd years, and had preserved her wedding apparel for her interment. Her husband, Mr. Willis Franklin, is now at the advanced age of 88, very infirm, but well taken care of by Mrs. and Mr. Franklin. She was fond of hearing the Bible read, and a religious lady who lived close by read the Holy Book to her and saw her decently interred. She was a pure Christian for years, and died happy, after bidding all her friends and acquaintances to meet her in heaven. About two hundred persons attended her remains to the grave on Sunday last. May all endeavor to meet her in heaven.

CONFEDERATE.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS WHO ARE concerned is hereby called to the Act of the General Assembly which creates the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

Accounts with the State for the expenditure of public money will be required to conform, in all cases touching military affairs, to the Army Regulations of the Confederate States, and all accounts whether in the military or in the civil departments of the government are to be presented quarterly, and as soon as they be after the close of the regular quarter.

The undersigned avails himself of the present opportunity to notify all who are delinquent in rendering accounts of public money or property in their hands since the commencement of the war now pending of the necessity of having their accounts prepared and settled. The attention of the General Assembly will be called to the names of these persons, and suits will be directed in cases where this notice is disregarded.

Claims against the State will be audited according to the [illegible] approved by the late Board of Claims.

R. F. PHILLIPS,

Auditor, &c.

Jan 7-3t

The Standard, Register, State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News will copy 6 times and send bills to Auditor's office.

LOST—A CAPE TO AN OFFICERS' OVERCOAT—dark grey, lined with red flannel. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Jan 7-3t

LIKELY NEGRO GIRL FOR HIRE FOR THE BALANCE of the year. Excellent house servant. Apply to Progress office. Jan 7-4t

WANTED—DRS. HOLLAND AND ABERNATHY wish to hire a NEGRO BOY. Apply to them at Peace Institute Hospital. Jan 6-tf

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY, January 17th, and end on Thursday, June 4th, 1863.

Board, by Col. Guthrie at the Eagle Hotel, $125; Tuition $30, and Room Rent $5 per session, all payable in advance. The means of the institution are ample, and pains have been taken to bring all the expenses of education within reasonable limits.

Jan 8-3t D. L. SWAIN, Prest.

LUXUMBERG.

THERE BEING MORE LAND IN THE TRACT THAN I need, I would sell a part, say 150 acres of the LUXUMBERG NURSERY TRACT OF LAND, about one-third being woodland, and within one mile of the town of Greensboro', N. C. This very valuable tract of land has on it one of the best orchards in the State, containing some ten thousand choice and select fruit-bearing trees of the different varieties, viz: Apricots, Pears, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, a fine selection of Peaches, Apples, &c. The improvements are good and new. Purchasers are invited to come and see for themselves.

C. G. YATES,

Jan 5-2m* Greensboro', N. C.